

NEW COMBINATIONS AND NOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICAN MARANTACEAE

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Three new combinations are made: *Calathea inocephala*, *Stromanthe jacquinii*, and *Stromanthe guapilesensis*. Complete synonymies are given for these taxa, including evaluation of misapplications and previous usages of illegitimate epithets.

Calathea inocephala (O. Kuntze) Kennedy & Nicolson, comb. nov.

Phyllodes inocephalum O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 694. 1891. TYPE: Matachin, [Canal Zone] Panamá, 8 June 1874, O. Kuntze 1916 (NY! mounted on 3 sheets).

Calathea barbillana Cufodontis, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 46: 235. 1933. TYPE: In regione Atlantica in silva densa ripae sinistrae fluminis Río Barbilla, prope "Waldeck" ad viam ferream, 28 milia a Puerto Limón, ca. 70 m, Province Limón, Costa Rica, 12 May 1930, G. Cufodontis 581 (W, destroyed; photographed by F, neg. no. 30908 and 30909!).

Calathea altissima sensu auctt. non (Poeppig & Endlicher) Koernicke: Schumann, Pflanzenr. 48: 94. 1902; Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 18: 192. 1937; Woodson & Schery, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 32: 94. 1945; Standley & Steyermark, Fieldiana, Bot. 24(3): 209. 1952.

Kuntze's protologue states "*Phyllodes inocephalum* O. Ktze. n. sp. (*Calathea in.* O. Ktze. olim)." It appears that *Phyllodes inocephalum* is a new combination based on *Calathea inocephala* but, in fact, *C. inocephala* was never previously published and was only used as a herbarium name by Kuntze. The original labels of the types have had the top portions cut off and the name *Phyllodes inocephalum* written on the remaining portion.

The combination *Calathea altissima*, which is based on the Amazonian *Phrynium altissimum* Poeppig & Endlicher, has been misapplied to this predominantly Central American species. In both *C. altissima* (Poeppig & Endlicher) Koernicke and *C. inocephala* the bracts are short-lived and break down with age, fraying into a mass of fibers (vascular strands), giving the inflorescence a distinctive and characteristic appearance. Because this character is quite unusual and occurs in both species, the confusion is understandable. However, in the original description of *Phrynium altissimum* Poeppig and Endlicher mention the presence of "bracteolis innumeris subulatis, rigidissimis." These bracteoles are absent in the types of *C. inocephala* and *C. barbillana*. *Calathea inocephala* is a much taller and more robust plant overall than is *C. altissima*.

The type photograph of *Calathea barbillana* agrees very well with the type of *C. inocephala*, as do specimens examined which were collected in the vicinity of the type locality. This is the only known species of *Calathea* in Central America in which the bracts dilacerate into fibers.

Stromanthe jacquinii (Roemer & Schultes) Kennedy & Nicolson, comb. nov.

Maranta lutea Jacquin, Ic. Rar. 2: 1, t. 201, 1789, Collect. 4: 117. 1791, non Aublet, 1775. TYPE: Crescit in sylvis udis ad Caracas (cited in Collect.).

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- Maranta jacquinii* Roemer & Schultes, Systema 1: 558. 1817. TYPE: *Maranta lutea* Jacquin (1789), non Aublet (1775).
Phrynium luteum Sweet, Hort. Brit. 2: 494. 1830, (nom. illegit., incl. *M. jacquinii* in synonymy).
Thalia lutea Steudner, Index Sem. Hort. Berol. (App.): 10. 1857, (nom. illegit., incl. *M. jacquinii* in synonymy).
Marantopsis lutea Koernicke, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 35: 97. 1862, (nom. illegit., incl. *M. jacquinii* in synonymy).
Stromanthe lutea Eichler, Abh. Akad. Berlin 1883: 81. 1884, (nom. illegit., incl. the type of *M. jacquinii* which is included by citation of *M. lutea* Jacquin); Woodson & Schery, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 32: 104. 1945.
Hymenocharis jacquinii (Roemer & Schultes) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 691. 1891, (based on *Maranta jacquinii*, which O. Kuntze wrongly attributes to Presl).
Myrosma lutea Macbride, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 11: 59. 1931, (nom. illegit., incl. the type of *M. jacquinii* which is included by citation of *M. lutea* Jacquin).

Maranta lutea Jacquin (1789) is illegitimate as a later homonym of *Maranta lutea* Aublet (1775) (Art. 64, Stafleu *et al.*, 1972). Roemer and Schultes, noting Jacquin's error, renamed Jacquin's taxon *Maranta jacquinii*. All subsequent binomials ending in *lutea* are illegitimate (nomenclaturally superfluous) because all authors cited in synonymy or included the type of *Maranta jacquinii* Roemer & Schultes, the earliest available epithet that ought to have been adopted (Art. 63, Stafleu *et al.*, 1972).

Schumann (1902: 48) included *Maranta juncea* Noronha (Ver. Batav. Genootsch. 5: 20. 1790) in synonymy of *Stromanthe lutea*. Noronha doesn't appear to be describing a new taxon but attributes the binomial to Lamarck (1786), a taxon now known as *Ischnosiphon arouma* (Aublet) Koernicke.

***Stromanthe guapilesensis* (Donnell Smith) Kennedy & Nicolson, comb. nov.**

Myrosma guapilesensis Donnell Smith, Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville) 23: 251. 1897 'guapilesense'.

Woodson & Schery (1945: 104) and Standley & Steyermark (1952: 219) cite *Myrosma guapilesensis* Donnell Smith in synonymy of *Stromanthe lutea* Eichler.

The taxon, *Myrosma guapilesensis*, falls in *Stromanthe* by virtue of its deciduous bracts, antitropic leaves, larger and branching habit, branching inflorescence and the relatively long-petiolate leaf subtending the inflorescence. It is distinct from *Stromanthe jacquinii* by virtue of its sulcate ovary (and capsule), basal leaves, and having at least two pairs of flowers per bract, while *S. jacquinii* has a smooth ovary (and capsule), leaves predominantly clustered above an elongate internode and with only a single pair of flowers per bract. *Stromanthe guapilesensis* is known only from the Atlantic slope of Costa Rica. *Stromanthe jacquinii* is known only from central Panamá just north of the Canal Zone (Cerro Campana) south into Colombia and Venezuela.

Linnaeus filius (1781: 8, 80) established *Myrosma*. This is apparently a compound word uniting two names, *μύρον* (*myrōn*, n., perfume) and *ὀσμή* (*ōsmē*, f., smell), yielding a feminine word meaning "perfume-smell." A few earlier authors, including John Donnell Smith, erroneously treated this feminine generic name in neuter, for example, *Myrosma guapilesense* Donnell Smith. This error is to be corrected under Art 23, paragraph 5 and Rec. 75(2) (Stafleu, *et al.* 1972).

We specifically exclude *Stromanthe lutea* sensu Standley & Steyermark (1952:

219, fig. 41) from the synonymy of both *S. jacquinii* and *S. guapilesensis*, although Standley and Steyermark called this taxon *Stromanthe lutea* and included *Myrosma guapilesensis* in synonymy. Their Guatemalan to Honduran taxon is *Stromanthe hjalmarssonii* (Koernicke) Petersen, which is distinguished by its villous leaf-sheaths, petioles and inflorescence and particularly by its densely villous ovary.

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